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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
and  
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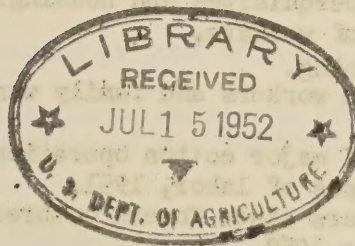
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INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

THE FEBRUARY 1952 SURVEY OF LABOR USE  
IN 1951 COTTON HARVEST



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FEBRUARY 1952

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The U. S. Department of Agriculture and Texas A. & M. College are cooperating in a survey of about 300 farms in Lubbock and Crosby counties to obtain data on labor use in harvesting the 1951 cotton crop. This kind of information can be obtained satisfactorily only by interviewing a carefully selected sample of farm operators who will be representative of all farmers in the 2 counties.

You are one of 6 interviewers employed to interview certain farm operators to obtain the desired information from them. You have been provided with a county map showing certain small areas or "segments" in which the sample of farms to be interviewed are located. You are to visit the segments, identify the farms and interview certain farm operators whose farm headquarters are in these areas.

A. Brief outline of the job you are to do.

1. Study the Training Manual thoroughly.
2. Study the Instructions to Interviewers thoroughly.
3. Start interviewing when instructed by supervisor.
4. Drive to a segment locating it with the map supplied you.
5. Outline the boundaries of the segment on the back of the Farm Identification sheet and show the boundaries of each separate farm or tract of land.
6. Fill out a Farm Identification sheet for each segment.
7. Obtain an interview with the operator of every farm growing cotton in 1951 with headquarters inside the segment.
8. Check over your schedule after returning to your car when an interview is completed.
9. Check over all schedules every night to be sure they are complete and accurate.
10. Keep an accurate record of your time and mileage on Form CEF-201.
11. Return Identification Card, maps, and training manual to supervisor at completion of the survey.

B. List of materials provided.

1. Identification Card - keep it with you during the survey, then return it to your supervisor.
2. Time and Mileage record Form CEF 201 - keep this record every day you work including the training school and turn in as indicated by your supervisor.



3. County map - you will be given a highway map of the county on which the sample segments have been outlined and numbered. Make yourself familiar with the meaning of landmarks as given in the legend and with the scale of miles which will aid you in judging distances.
4. Farm Identification Sheet - one sheet is needed for each segment.
5. Schedules - one is to be completed for each farm growing cotton that has headquarters inside the sample segment.
6. Miscellaneous supplies.

### C. Identifying the sample farms.

The operators of all farms growing cotton in 1951 having headquarters within the boundaries of the segments are in the sample and are to be interviewed. Thus to determine who should be interviewed requires a definition of a farm and a definition of farm headquarters, both of which are discussed below. For convenience, let's call the farms having headquarters within the segments "sample farms."

#### 1. Definition of a Farm.

Deciding what is a farm is sometimes difficult. Basically a farm is one or more tracts of land on which some "agricultural operations" are performed with one set of equipment and livestock under the direction of one individual or partnership. "Agricultural operations" consist of the production of crops and plants, vines and trees (excluding forestry operations) or of the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock for animal increase or value enhancement. Livestock as here used, includes poultry of all kinds, rabbits, bees, and fur-bearing animals in captivity, in addition to mules, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs.

For purposes of this survey "agricultural operations" consist of the production of any agricultural products at any time during 1951 or intended production at any time in 1952. A farm includes all the cropland, woodland, pasture land, and idle or fallow land under such an operation. It may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts, and the several tracts may be held under different tenures. These different tracts may be widely scattered but are considered as one farm provided that they are operated with one set of machinery, equipment, and workstock by the same operator. Any publicly owned land that is under the exclusive management and control of this operator should be included as a part of his farm.

In this survey we follow the Census definition of a farm which is as follows:

- a. All the land on which some agricultural operations are performed by one person - either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired workers.



b. The land operated by a partnership or by a hired manager.

c. The land operated by each tenant, renter, or cropper under the general direction of a landlord.

Include as farms: Apiaries (bee farms), dry-lot or barn dairies, feed lots, garbage-feeding hog yards, part-time farms, cranberry bogs, fur farms, and land used for grazing and pasturing.

d. If a person has land amounting to less than three acres, do not regard this as a farm unless the gross value of the agricultural products sold from it in 1951 was \$150 or more. A tract of 3 acres or more will qualify as a farm, if the value of all agricultural production was \$150 or more.

## 2. Definition of Farm Headquarters.

Since all farms having headquarters within the segments are to be enumerated, the next question that arises is what we mean by headquarters. In sampling farms it is important to have one place on every farm which is used to determine whether or not the farm is to be enumerated. This place we refer to as the farm "headquarters." All farms whose headquarters are inside the segment are to be enumerated regardless of whether or not all of the land in the farm lies inside the boundaries of the segment. Many farms will have land partly inside and partly outside the segment, but only those farms whose headquarters are inside the segments are to be enumerated. Remember that all the land operated by one person or partnership is one farm.

The following rules are to be used in determining the headquarters of a farm.

Rule a. If the farm operator lives on his farm, his residence is the farm headquarters. The operator is considered as living on his farm if his residence is on the farm, bordering on the farm, or just across the road from his farm. If his residence is not on, bordering on, or just across the road from his farm, he is considered as living on his farm only if he conducts agricultural operations at his place of residence which would qualify it as a farm. This refers mainly to operators living in town who are raising some chickens or performing other agricultural operations at their residence in town. If the place of residence can be classified as a farm, the residence is the headquarters of the entire farm, including both town and country tracts. In the case of partnerships use the residence of the senior member of the partnership to determine farm headquarters. The senior member is the one most largely responsible for operation of the farm. If it is impossible to determine which partner has most responsibility, call the oldest member of the partnership the senior member.



If the farm operator does not live on his farm, the following rules apply:

Rule b. If there is one dwelling on the farm, whether occupied or unoccupied, that dwelling is the farm headquarters.

Rule b-1. If there are two or more dwellings on the farm the dwelling of greatest value is the headquarters.

Rule c. If there is no dwelling on the farm but there is a building on the farm, this building is the farm headquarters.

Rule c-1. If there are two or more buildings, the building of greatest value is the headquarters.

Rule d. If there are no dwellings and no buildings on the farm, the main entrance is the headquarters. The main entrance is the point where the farm operator usually turns off the public road, private road, trail, or path onto the farm he operates.

Rule d-1. If a farm with no buildings is composed of two or more separate tracts of land, the headquarters of the farm is the main entrance to the tract of land of greatest value.

Rule e. If there are no dwellings and no buildings on the farm and the main entrance cannot be determined, the northwest corner of the farm is regarded as the headquarters. The "northwest corner" is defined as the point farthest north, except when the most northern point lies on an east-west parallel. In this case the "northwest corner" is the point farthest north which lies farthest to the west along the east-west parallel.

### 3. Farm Identification Sheet (Form 1).

The chief purposes of this sheet are:

1. To obtain clear, legible, intelligent record of all tracts of land in the segment.
2. To help determine if the farm headquarters is in the segment, and therefore if the farm is in the sample.
3. To provide a convenient record of the action taken with regard to each tract in the segment.

One F.I. Sheet should be used for each segment. Fill in the information asked for at the top of the sheet; county, your name, and the segment number.



One line should be used for each farm or nonfarm tract of land, any part of which is found in the segment. A diagram of the segment is to be drawn on the back of the Farm Identification Sheet. Outline the boundaries of each separate farm or tract on the diagram, assigning the same number to each farm or tract as you have assigned to it on the Farm Identification Sheet. If a farm consists of tracts that do not join each other, outline each tract on the diagram, giving each the same number, but make only one line entry on the F.I. Sheet. If you run out of lines, attach another sheet and repeat the information needed across the top of each sheet, labeling the second sheet "Sheet 2 of Segment 3", for example.

Column 1 - Enter the number you have assigned to the farm or tract on the photo or sketch. Be sure to account for all tracts of land as you have numbered them on the photo or sketch.

Column 2 - The purpose of the question in column 2 is to separate the tracts in a segment that are farms or parts of farms from nonfarm land in the segments. One entry is to be made in column 2 for each farm or tract outlined on the sketch.

- (a) Part of a farm - if the tract of land as outlined on the photo or sketch is cropland, pasture, orchards, buildings, woods, or wasteland which belongs to a farm but the tract as outlined is not an entire farm, enter "part of a farm," and skip to column 4.
- (b) An entire farm - if the tract as outlined on the photo or sketch is all of the land in a farm and there is no land in this farm other than this tract, enter "entire farm" and skip to column 4.
- (c) An idle farm - if the tract of land outlined on the photo or sketch is an idle farm or part of an idle farm, write in "idle farm". An idle farm is one with no agricultural operations in 1951. If the entry is "idle farm" make no further entry for that tract.
- (d) Nonfarm land or place - nonfarm land is any tract that is not part of a farm and will not be used for agricultural operations at any time in 1952. If the tract outlined is not farm land of any kind enter "nonfarm" and then answer the question in column 3.

Column 3 - Write in this column the kind of nonfarm land in this tract. Examples are cemeteries, golf courses, building lots, forest land not used for pasture or other agricultural operations. After the question in column 3 is answered, make no further entry for nonfarm land. Column 3 should be left blank if the tract is part of a farm, an entire farm, or an idle farm.



Column 4 - Enter the name of the person who is now operating the farm. In many cases the last name will be sufficient identification here since the full name is to put on the face sheet of the schedule for those farms which qualify as sample farms. In the case of partnerships enter the name of the partnership.

Column 5 - Since an interview is to be obtained for all farms having headquarters inside the segment, the next step is to determine what is the farm headquarters. All farms growing cotton in 1951 with headquarters inside the segment are to be interviewed regardless of whether or not all of the land in the farm lies inside the boundaries of the segment. Many farms will have land partly inside and partly outside the segment but only those farms with headquarters inside the segments are to be interviewed. Remember that all the land operated by one person or partnership is one farm. Enter the item determining farm headquarters which appears first on the list.

Column 6 - After the headquarters has been determined, it is necessary to decide whether the place which is the headquarters is inside the segment. If the entire farm is inside the segment, the headquarters would, of course, also be inside. If only part of the farm is in the segment it may require some careful study of the photo or sketch to determine whether the headquarters is inside or outside the boundaries of the segment. Enter "Yes" in column 6 if the headquarters is on the inside of the segment boundaries; enter "No" if the headquarters is outside the segment.

When you have completed the identification of the segment, enter the total number of "Yes" entries in column 6 in the blank at the bottom of column 6.

Column 7 - If the headquarters of the farm is inside the segment boundaries we find out if any cotton was grown on the farm in 1951. If cotton was grown enter "Yes" in this column and complete a schedule.

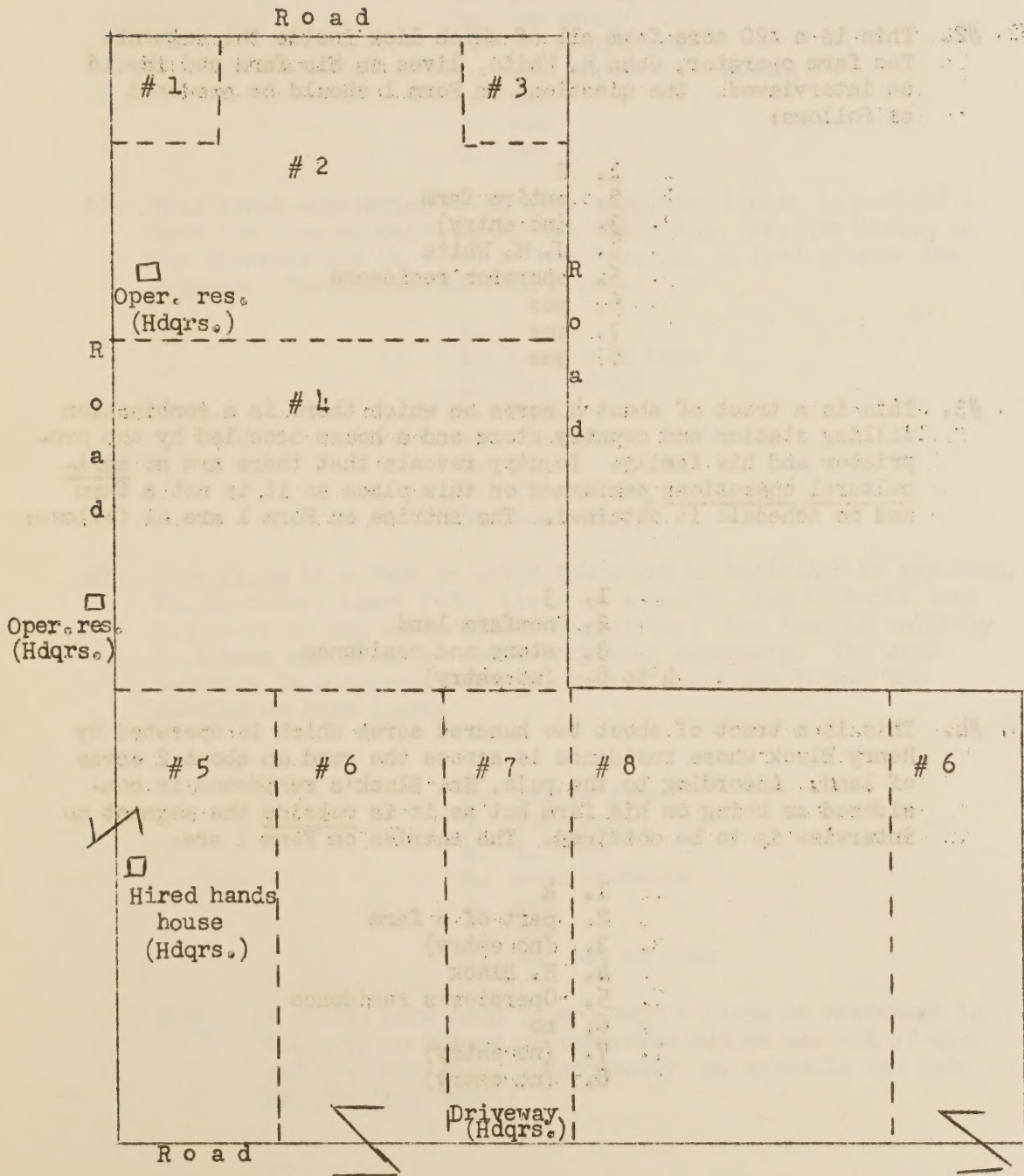
Column 8 - All farms with a "Yes" entry in column 7 are to be accounted for by an entry in column 8. When an interview has been obtained and a schedule completed, write "Yes" in this column. If after 3 visits no schedule has been obtained check with your supervisor. A "No" answer and a brief note of explanation should be entered if no schedule is obtained.

The accuracy and value of this survey is dependent on the care exercised by you in determining the proper farms to be interviewed and obtaining schedules for such farms and no others.

To aid you in becoming familiar with the job of identifying a segment, determining the boundaries of farms and tracts in a segment and determining farm headquarters we have drawn an illustration of a segment, and have illustrated the rules for determining farm headquarters. A careful study of these examples will aid in determining what farms are to be interviewed.



DIAGRAM OF SEGMENT AS SHOWN ON SKETCH





#1. This is a tract of about five acres on which is located a church and cemetery. This, of course, is nonfarm land and the entries on the Farm Identification Sheet (Form 1) are:

1. 1
2. nonfarm land
3. church and cemetery
- 4 to 8. (no entry)

#2. This is a 120 acre farm all of which lies inside the segment. The farm operator, John M. White, lives on his farm and should be interviewed. The questions on Form 1 should be answered as follows:

1. 2
2. entire farm
3. (no entry)
4. J. M. White
5. operator residence
6. yes
7. yes
8. yes

#3. This is a tract of about 4 acres on which there is a combination filling station and country store and a house occupied by the proprietor and his family. Inquiry reveals that there are no agricultural operations performed on this place so it is not a farm and no schedule is obtained. The entries on Form 1 are as follows:

1. 3
2. nonfarm land
3. store and residence
- 4 to 8. (no entry)

#4. This is a tract of about two hundred acres which is operated by Henry Black whose residence is across the road on about 2 acres of land. According to the rule, Mr. Black's residence is considered as being on his farm but as it is outside the segment no interview is to be obtained. The entries on Form 1 are:

1. 4
2. part of a farm
3. (no entry)
4. H. Black
5. Operator's residence
6. no
7. (no entry)
8. (no entry)



- #5. This tract is part of a farm operated by a Mr. R. C. Williams who lives in town where he does not carry on any agricultural operations. He has a hired man living in a dwelling on the tract inside the segment. There is additional land across the road that is part of the farm and on it is an old house of little value. Mr. Williams should be interviewed. Entries on Form 1 are:

1. 5
2. part of a farm
3. (no entry)
4. R. C. Williams
5. most valuable dwelling
6. yes
7. yes
8. yes

- #6. This tract consisting of several different fields is part of a farm the rest of which is across the creek. Mr. Sam Harlan is the operator and he lives on his farm but on land outside the segment. The entries on Form 1 are:

1. 6
2. part of a farm
3. (no entry)
4. S. Harlan
5. operator's residence
6. no
7. (no entry)
8. (no entry)

- #7. This place is a farm on which there are no buildings of any kind. The operator, Larry Todd, lives in a nearby city where he does not carry on any agricultural operations. His farm is entirely in cotton and he comes there only when necessary. The main entrance is a driveway on the south side of the farm. The entries on Form 1 are:

1. 7
2. entire farm
3. (no entry)
4. L. Todd
5. main entrance
6. yes
7. yes
8. no, out of town

NOTE: (3 visits were made to Mr. Todd's place of residence in the city to obtain an interview but he was out of town and not available, consequently, no schedule was made out for this farm.)



#8. This tract is operated by Mr. Paul Roberts who lives in a town 2 miles away where he has an acre of land, on which he has a cow, about 300 chickens, and a vegetable garden. As he sold \$150 or more of agricultural products in 1951 at his place of residence, this is considered part of his farm and Mr. Roberts is considered as living on his farm. His residence is therefore the farm headquarters and since it is outside the segment an interview is not to be obtained, Entries on Form 1 are:

1. 8
2. part of a farm
3. (no entry)
4. P. Roberts
5. operator's residence
6. no
7. (no entry)

FORM 1  
FARM IDENTIFICATION

FEBRUARY 1952  
LABOR USE IN 1951 COTTON HARVEST

USDA-BAE

County Lubbock Segment Number 3 Interviewer John Smith

1. Farm or tract number on sketch	2. Is this tract that is inside the segment: (a) part of a farm (b) an entire farm (c) an idle farm (d) nonfarm land or place? IF PART OF A FARM OR AN ENTIRE FARM, SKIP TO QUESTION 4.	3. What kind of non-farm land is this tract?	4. Who operates this farm? (NAME)	5. What place on this farm is the headquarters? ENTER FIRST THAT APPLIES: (a) Oper. residence (b) Most val. dwelling (c) Most val. dwelling (d) Main entrance (e) Northwest corner	6. Is the farm headquarters inside this segment? (YES or NO)	IF "YES" TO QUESTION 6:	
						7. Did this man grow any cotton in 1951? (YES or NO)	8. Action taken schedule completed (YES or NO)
1	Nonfarm land	Church & cemetery					
2	Entire farm		J. M. White	Op. res.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Nonfarm land	Store & residence					
4	Part of farm		Black	Op. res.	No		
5	Part of farm		R. C. Williams	Most val. dwelling	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Part of farm		S. Harlan	Op. res.	No		
7	Entire farm		L. Todd	Main entrance	Yes	Yes	Out of town No
8	Part of farm		P. Roberts	Op. res.	No		

Number of sample farms "YES" to question 6) 3 Number of schedules completed 2



## D. General Instructions

### 1. How to get started.

When you are thoroughly familiar with the instructions and forms to be used, you are ready to start the field work. The job of identifying farms will usually be in progress at the same time that interviewing is begun. The first farm operator contacted in the segment may be able to provide much of the information needed for identifying the farms in the segment.

### 2. Not-at-homes and others who can't be interviewed.

If the operator of a sample farm is not at home when you first call, or is too busy to be interviewed, try to find out when it will be best to return for an interview. Assign a schedule to him and fill out as much of the face sheet information as you can.

Our goal is to obtain schedules from all sample farms growing cotton in 1951. However, there will be cases where it is not possible to obtain an interview after a reasonable expenditure of time and mileage. Also, in cases where three visits have been made to a farm without obtaining an interview, or where the operator refuses to be interviewed, it is not usually feasible to make further attempts to obtain a schedule. Report such cases to your supervisor for final decision.

### 3. Operators who do not live on their farms.

Where the operator does not live on his farm, it is necessary to contact him provided he can be reached within the county or near by. An effort should be made to get an interview from every such sample farm operator. If he lives outside the county consult with your supervisor.

### 4. Schedule entries.

Careful, intelligent entries and legible writing are essential. A fairly soft pencil should be used so that the entries will be clear. Do not make entries in ink.

Every item on the schedule requires an entry except those you are instructed to skip (as printed in the schedule). You will find a number of "Yes" or "No" questions in the schedule. Be sure to check "Yes" or "No" and follow instructions to skip when they are present. Where a zero is the appropriate entry, enter "0". Do not use check marks, dashes, or other indeterminate symbols. If you failed to obtain information called for, enter one of the following symbols to explain the omission:

DK - don't know (where the respondent doesn't know  
and will not make an estimate)

R - refused to answer

Make notes explaining any unusual circumstances or wherever further comments will be useful. These notes may be put in any blank space on the page or on the back of the face sheet.

Remember that the analyst has only what you turn in to work with. Whenever any inconsistency in two or more entries appears or when inaccuracies are disclosed in the interview an explanatory note is to be written on the bottom or margin of the page. Such notes are extremely helpful in analyzing the results. After completing the enumeration of this farm, check over the schedule and complete any entry from notes you may have put down before going to the next farmer.

#### 5. Review of the schedules.

Before turning in the schedules, you should review them to see that all entries have been properly filled in and that items that are breakdowns of other items add correctly to the total. For example, in the Farm Acreage and Tenure section, acres rented from others plus acres owned should equal total acres in the farm. In Section H the percentage of work done by different people must add to 100%.

In addition, schedules should be reviewed for general consistency between the various sections. In short, when the schedule is reviewed, it should bring to mind an accurate and a reasonable picture of a farm.



E. Content and purpose of each section of the schedule

The effective use of manpower has become of major importance in the United States, hence, surveys are being made as to labor use in various crops and operations over the country. Cotton operations in the High Plains area are reported to be more efficiently handled than in many parts of the country, yet there are many points in regard to changes in labor use with mechanization that are not known. Hence it is necessary to obtain careful answers in regard to the amounts and kinds of labor used and how these vary with mechanization.

Each interviewer should understand the purpose of each of the sections in the schedule so that he will be able to meet the questions that respondents are likely to raise during the interview.

Section

A. Farm Acreage and Tenure:

This section is needed to ascertain the different crops and labor using operations that a farmer had on his farm. If cotton was just a small part of his farm business his labor situation was likely to be different than if cotton was his only crop. His labor problem, too, was different if he had a large farm rather than a small one.

B. Cotton Harvest Operations, 1951

The purpose of these questions is to ascertain just how the farmer carried on his harvest operations in 1951, how many workers he used, and for how long. If we can get an accurate picture as to how much work was done and how long it took to do it, norms can be set up for labor use for complete, partial and for no mechanization.

C. Harvest Labor Used in Cotton, 1951

The aim in this section is to find out who performed the hand work in the cotton harvest, family workers, local workers, or migratory workers, and if migratory where they come from and how they came to learn of the work there.

D. Wage Rates, Perquisites and Housing

Wage rates, housing and similar items are closely related to the supply of labor. If growers lack sufficient labor this may be associated with low wage rates, poor housing, or similar factors. This is true both for an entire work area and for individual growers. On the other hand good housing and wages attract a labor supply to an area.

E. Recruitment of Workers

In a year of manpower stringency it becomes important to check on the efficiency of recruitment methods. Our questions here relate to two of the more recent agencies for recruitment purposes, the public farm placement office and the organized grower association. Either should be able to add greatly to the effectiveness of farm labor use.

F. Labor for Hoeing

The fact that considerable hand labor is needed for hoeing is sometimes a deterrent to complete mechanization of the cotton harvest, hence we are trying to get a detailed picture of hoeing operations so that we can relate them to the use of machines in the harvest.

G. Regular Hired Workers and Family Workers

The key workers on a farm are ordinarily either the family workers or those who are hired to do regular farm work. Farm family members may also help on neighboring farms on an exchange or custom basis. This is a method of effective labor use in periods of labor stringency. Such use may vary with stages of mechanization.

H. Proportion of Major Cotton Operations Performed by  
Different Types of Labor in 1951

With partial or complete mechanization the labor use patterns for family workers, year-round workers, and seasonal labor undergo a radical change. This is a summary section to ascertain what proportion of specific farm jobs are handled by each of these types of workers.

I. Loss of Workers Since the Korean Outbreak

Some growers may have had their farming operations seriously disrupted because their sons or other key workers were taken into the armed forces or left to go into defense work. We are interested to know how many such farmers there are. We also need to know how difficult it was to obtain replacements.

J. Prospects for 1952

This is a summary section to ascertain just how much the farmers feared a labor shortage in 1951 and how greatly they are concerned for 1952. Probably the real measure of such fears is the length to which they went to safeguard against losses from labor shortages.



F. Detailed instructions for each question

Face Sheet

County, Segment Number, Farm Number and the Name of the Interviewer should be written or printed on the schedule before the operator is contacted. The Farm Number is the number designating this farm on the Farm Identification Sheet and on the penciled sketch of the segment. There will, therefore, be gaps in the series of farm numbers appearing on schedules, since some farms on the Identification Sheet are not in the sample.

The Date of the Interview is the date that the schedule is actually completed. Enter the time the first question on the face sheet is asked for "Time the Interview Began". This will be after the introduction has been completed.

At the time the interview is completed enter the number of the call under Number of Calls Made. This figure is to record the number of visits made at this farm, and the actual number may not be known until the interview has been completed.

A. Farm Acreage and Tenure

- A-1. Include all land he owned whether he operated it himself or not. Also all acreage in pasture or wasteland.
- A-2. Include all land rented from others or worked on a share basis for them whether it was cropland or not.
- A-3. Include all land rented to others for cash or a share of the farm products.
- A-4. A hired manager operates a farm for others on a wage or salary basis and makes most of the decisions regarding the operation of a farm. Distinguish between them and caretakers or hired laborers.
- A-5. This figure, obtained by adding to the acres owned, the acreage rented in and subtracting the land rented out, should be the total acreage operated by the respondent in 1951.
- A-6&7. This is acreage harvested, not planted.
- A-8&9. These are also harvested acreages.
- A-10. This figure should be comparable to the answer for 1951 in question 5 above, i.e. include all land owned plus that rented in and minus that rented out.

B. Cotton Harvest Operations, 1951

- B-1. This is the first of a series of questions designed to ascertain the methods used in the 1951 harvest. If no cotton was hand-pulled skip to question 13 on machine harvesting.
- B-2. If a farmer is unable to tell you exactly how many bales were obtained in the first picking have him to estimate it.
- B-3. Again obtain an estimate if exact figures cannot be obtained.
- B-4. This is the date on which handpullers actually started to work. Enter the month and day in the space provided.
- B-5. If a farmer did no pulling on part of his cotton acreage, give the date he finished the pulling on that part of his cotton he did pull. Enter the month and day in the space provided.
- B-6a. Include half-days lost but not time lost in the mornings due to fog or dew. If respondent reports weeks find out how many days are usually worked per week and convert to days.
- B-6b. If grower could not start his harvest when the crop was ready because he could not obtain labor enter the days lost here. If he lost any other time due to lack of labor this should also be entered.
- B-6c. Such as breakdown of the gin, lay-offs due to overloads at the gin, etc.
- B-7. If the grower handpulled any part of his cotton acreage a second time obtain the figures on this operation in questions 7 - 12.
- B-12. The answers to this question should apply only to days lost the second time over by hand.
- B-13. Either with his own machines, with rented machines, or on a custom basis.
- B-14&15. Secure estimates when the grower has no exact figures.
- B-16. Month and day in 1951 when he started to strip his cotton with machines.
- B-18. Include half-days but do not include days when stripper could not be used until 10 or 11 o'clock due to dew or fog. Under breakdown of machinery include days lost due only to breakdown of the tractor and the stripper. If only one stripper out of several broke down give the man-days lost.



- B-19. Strippers of any type, commercial or home made, that are in operating condition.
- B-20. Either on his own farm or in custom operations. Do not include if the machine was made ready for use but was not used.
- B-21/22. That is on farms owned by neighbors, not on other farms which he also operated or had a share in operating.
- B-23. Include bales harvested by custom strippers whether with or without crews.

C. Harvest Labor Used in Cotton, 1951  
(If no cotton was handpulled skip to D-10)

- C-1. Information in regard to harvest workers has been put on a crew basis to help the grower remember the various types of workers he had.
- C-2. The average number for the season. If the number varied greatly make a note of this fact.
- C-3/4. The first date is the day the crew arrived on the farm ready for work, the second is the date they actually started to pull cotton.
- C-5. Not the day they finished handpulling but the day they left. These dates may or may not be the same.
- C-6. Skip from question 5 to question 6 so as to obtain a continuous report for the one crew. When you have gone through question C-11 then come back for questions on the second crew.

No special effort should be made to obtain wetbacks. If the grower separates them out from domestic Latin-Americans make a note to that effect.

In case of mixed crews check the nationality of the majority of the workers and make a note on the schedule indicating that the crew was mixed.

- C-7. Some of these areas are rather general. East Texas should ordinarily be interpreted to include the area east and south-east of Dallas. South Texas as the area south of Austin and San Antonio.
- C-8a. Workers came to this farm - check only when of their own volition. If they were sent by a labor recruiter for the grower check b, if they were sent by the Farm Labor Office check c, if by a grower's association check d, if as a result of arrangements made with the grower in 1950, check e. Check only 1 space for each crew.

- C-9. When crews leave a farm before the end of the season the grower may or may not know the reason. Some of the possible reasons given on the schedule overlap. Do some probing when necessary in order to find the reason that most nearly fits the case. Reasons 1, 2, 4, and 5 are sometimes so closely related as to be hard to distinguish but 4 and 5 are the more basic.
- C-10. Transportation costs from some distant point to the farm, not day-by-day transportation to the field.
- C-11. This question applies to the members of the crew rather than to the crew leader.
- C-12. Local people, include neighbors, people from neighboring towns and cities, etc. who may or may not go to and from their homes each day.

D. Wage Rates, Perquisites and Housing

- D-1. This is a lead question to ascertain whether the grower advanced his rates during the season. If he paid only one rate it will be necessary to ask questions 2 and 3 only.
- D-2. Give rate per hundred pounds of seed cotton pulled.
- D-3. Rate paid usually includes both pulling and hauling to the gin. If so check yes.
- D-4.6. The "next rate" is the rate after each change. If more than three different rates were paid enter these rates in the margin.
- D-8. That is on his farm. If he housed them elsewhere, as in a cooperative grower camp, or in a neighbor's camp, make the entry under 9. Also enter under 9 if the workers lived in other types of housing not supplied by the grower or lived in a nearby town.
- D-10. That is housing for family units rather than a bunkhouse for singles; also housing for harvest and other seasonal workers rather than for the regular hired workers on his farm.
- a. Whether used in 1951 or not.
- b. Cottages - two or three room houses, cabins - small one room houses, barracks - family units joined in a row in one or more buildings, tent-house - a tent erected over a platform and which is sometimes partly boarded up on the sides, tents - either unfloored or with very crude flooring.
- D-11. Inside the unit.



- D-12. A tap inside the house rather than outside.
- D-13. If other items such as milk, vegetables, etc. are furnished by the grower list under 13e.
- D-14. Housing for singles as in bunkhouses, etc.
- D-15. Perquisites to single workers ordinarily differ from those provided for families.

#### E. Recruitment of Workers

- E-1. The Farm Labor Offices of the Texas State Employment Commission whether at Lubbock or elsewhere. If the grower placed no order he will ordinarily get no workers through the Farm Labor Office.
- E-2. Some growers obtain labor through an association. The workers handled by an association are usually imported from Mexico but may be recruited from other sources. Get the name of the association and the number of workers obtained through it. The grower may also have other workers on his farm.

#### F. Labor for Hoeing

- F-1. Include all hoeing done on the farm in 1951.
- F-2&3. Notice the distinction between family workers who were and were not paid for hoeing.
- F-4&5. Under 4 include only the regular hired workers and the members of their families, other local workers should be included under 5.
- F-6. Migratory workers, those who had migrated from their homes to work in seasonal operations. Ordinarily across county lines or for even greater distances.
- F-7. If several rates were paid enter all of them but indicate which was the most common rate.

#### G. Regular Hired Workers and Family Workers

- G-1. Regular farm workers include any who were employed continuously for 6 months or more by this grower.
- G-2. That is in housing provided by the farm operator.
- G-3. Regular farm workers are sometimes paid partly in cash wages and partly in a share of the crop on a certain acreage on the farm. Obtain both these payments plus any other the workers may receive. Extra space has been provided for this.

- G-4. Exchange of work among farmers frequently occurs in times of manpower shortage even though it may not be the regular custom in the area.
- G-5. This will ordinarily be in connection with the operation of a stripper or of a tractor and cultivating equipment.
- G-6. To be distinguished from 5 above in which both machine and worker are hired out for a specific operation.

H. Proportion of Major Cotton Operations Performed  
by Different Types of Labor in 1951

- H-1. The distinctions between types of workers have been stated in sections F and G above.
- H-2. The groups of workers listed differ somewhat from those in 1 above.
- H-3. Note the inclusion of tramping the cotton in the trailer in addition to operation of the stripper.
- H-4. Hauling to the gin.
- H-5. This operation is the largest and also the most significant so far as the purpose of this study are concerned.

I. Loss of Workers Since the Korean Outbreak

- I-1. Include and enter under 6 youth who have left home to enter college. If they enter college locally do not include them as they probably can do as much on the farm as they did while in high school.
- I-2. Check all the cotton operations that were engaged in by the persons who left. Make two checks for the same operation if two different persons left it.
- I-3. That is, a regular hired worker, seasonal worker or any other type who does the work in cotton formerly done by the members of the family.
- I-6. Replacements in the form of regular hired workers, not seasonal. Include those who worked in cotton and other crops but not those who did no work in cotton.

J. Prospects for 1952

- J-1a. That is plant less cotton than he would have liked to plant.
- J-1b,c,d. That is seek for other means to handle his cotton because he feared the usual supply of labor would be inadequate.



- J-2. Usually the grower will know by the time the survey is made whether he will take any extraordinary measures in order to meet the 1952 harvest.
- J-3. This is a catch-all question to pick up any problems the growers had in regard to labor in 1951. If he has previously mentioned such problems in the interview enter them also.
- J-4. If the growers answer seems to call for some explanation enter it on the margin.

Enter time interview ended. Do not include time used for closing remarks, etc.